## Mational



## Republican.

VOL. XV

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1875

## NORTH CAROLINA VIEWS.

THANKS TO THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN OF TRUTH VINDICATED

BY A WHITE NATIVE OF THE STATE HOW THE CONVENTION WAS STOLEN

Effrontery of the Democrats - What Mean Northern Men Will Do -Prospects for the Future -Democratic Devotion to Party Contrasted With Republican Duty.

Southern Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1875. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: I thank you for your noble defense of the Republican party in North Carolina made a few days ago, in contradiction to the aspers on cast upon it by the Philadelphia Telegraph. The caders of the party in that State are not carpetbaggers. The men who remained behind the army to prey upon the people, and suck the lifeblood of the State, took tuelr departure (as should have been expected) immediately after the Reand able Northern men still in the State, fighting manfully the battle of civil liberty. Nor is the present constitution the work of carpetbaggers. Out of one hundred and twenty deleos there were only eighteen Northern men in the convention of 1868. But if all the members had been carpet-baggers, and had put forth such a grand document as has been the fundamental law of North Carolina for the past seven years, we would be forced to say that it would be a blessing to the South if such carpet-baggers were in a majority in that section. The Union senti-ment in that State is greater than in all the Southern States combined, and I do not hesitate to say that if left alone by the fire-eating leaders the whites could carry the State for the Republican party without the great vote of the negro. Not less than lifty thousand whites have voted the Republican ticket in several elections since

The leaders do all in their power to stir up hatred on the part of the white toward the colored people. They tell them that if they vote with the negro they will be no better than a negro, and that it will be to them and their children a brand tility of the leaders and not of the masses that keep alive the prejudices of race. The aristoc-racy of the South never respected the "poor own a negro was treated with more contempt than Why, it was the ambition of the poor white man to own a negro that carried many of for they were told that when the war was over

each one of them should have a "nigger" or two. The respect and consideration a man received was measured by the number of negroes he owned. halls of legislation, they were secretly glad of its passage. They knew that it would not affect them, for they were able to go where but negroes in the South could. They knew that the colored cople in their section were not able to put up at cines hotels or ride in first-class cars or take in the prominent places in the theates, but also knew that it would bear directly upon

I think the greatest of these disadvantages is the apathy resulting from an unjust distribution of Government patronage. You may talk as much as you please about unselfish devotion to party principles, but the people believe, nevertheless, that "to the victor belongs the spoils," and when he does not receive them, the victor, unless he has a superabundance of the "milk of human kindness," is very apt to teel that all his devotion to party is "love" labor lest." In North Carolina it is a fact that the enemy gets nearly as much of the spoils as the victor. Of the million of dollars, and more, of thevenment patronage given to the State by the United States Government, the negro, who constitutes nearly three fourths of the Republican party in the State, does not receive ten thousand dollars. Three fourths of all the clerks in Government offices (both State and National) in the capital of the State are Democrats. The heads of some of the charitable institutions. nice but the popule believe nevertheless

While I do not believe that all Democrats who change their political principles do so from mer cenary motives, I do believe that a majority of them are actuated by no higher considerations than the desire for gain.

If there men were allowed time in which to show that they had truly repented, and to "bring forth fruit meet for repentance," there would not be so much just cause for complaint, "at when they are taken up and elevated over the heads of men who have borne the heat and brunt of the battle, men who have shown their devotion to party by the sacrifices they have made, it then becomes a serious matter, and men true to their convictions cannot be

BLAMED FOR A LUKEWARMNESS -involuntary, it is true, but induced by real and not imaginary grievances. I am not one of those not imaginary grievances. I am not one of these who believe that a colored man ought to have positions of honor and profit simply because he is colored, but I do believe that there ought to be a fair distribution of Government patronage among the voters of the dominant party. But this principle is not carried out in North Carolina.

Micre than three fourths of the Republican voters in that State are negroes, and yet it is a deplorable fact that there is not a single representative of that race in a incrative State office, nor is there one, to my knowledge, in the mailtain service whose saisary reaches the sum of twelve hundred dollars; and yet you hear but little complaint from this unjustly-treated class of citizens. They are, for the most part, content if only the Republican party is in power. I think the loyality of the colored man to the party that gave him his freedom is unprecedented in the annals of history. No other race under the hearsens would remain satisfied while men of another race fattened on the power of their franchise. If it should be urged that negroes competent to fill offices where ability and business capacity are required cannot be found, I can answer that such a statement is absolutely false. The State of North Carolins has hundreds of educated and competent colored men, old and young, and yet in the Capitol of the State the leading Republicans say they are unable to find colored men to fill the most insignificant clerkships. "None are so blind as those who will not see," and none are so willing to be blind as those who are filled with prejudice against color. The Grecian philosopher said that "those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," and I say that those whom prejudice would hold in its iron grip it first makes insensible to the merits of the negre. Those who in the face of authenticated facts deny that the negre has made any progress since his emancipation, and that he is incapable of high attainments in knowledge of merits of the heart of whe had a transment of knowledg who believe that a colored man ought to have po

themselves in their so-called missionary labor in the South, represent the negro as no better than a savage—destitute of knowledge and moral cul-tivation—are the greatest enemies the negro has. The colored man ought to exclaim, "save us from such friends!" The negroes are accused of be-ing incapable of managing their own affairs, and the failure of institutions over which colored men presided is etted in corroboration of this vile slander. The failure of

THE PREEDMAN'S BANK
has done more than anything else to bring discredit upon the colored race, but if it could be kept in mind that the majority of the trustees, who controlled all its acticas, were white men, less cdium would fall upon these whose only crime is that of having a colored skin.

Another thing I noticed in North Carolina; a gradual combination of white mechanics. It cannot be denied that a large majority of the mechanics in that State are colored men. Many white workmen have immigrated to that State since the surrender, and now they are joining with the Southern whites in a plan to keep the negro out of employment. Even now, the builders rarely employ colored men in any higher capacity than that of hod-carrier or maker of mortar. Most of the whites refuse to work with them in the same capacity, and even the rock-cutters employed by the National Republican administration to build the United States post office at Raleigh declared they would not work with the 'mager,' and the consequence is that not more than a half done color d men are engaged in the construction of that stupendous edifice, and they in an inferior position. How long is this thing to continue? I sthe negro, after two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil, to be allowed to stave on the soil he has made rich with his sweat and bloed?

Nuat he forever survey with anxious eyes the THE PREEDMAN'S DANK

on the soil he has made rich with his sweat and blood?

Must be forever survey with anxious eyes the wealth his labor has created, and, like Tantalus, never be allowed to touch it? How long will the hearts of the whites be hardened against an uncliending race who, when the battle raged and starvation stalked abroad throughout the South, remained quietly on their masters' farms and made the soil to bring forth food and sustenance for the wives and children of their oppressors? Noble race, ignoble reward!

The disturbances in Mississippi do not surprise me. I never expect to see an end of such hostilities in the States where the negroes are in a majority. Where the Democrats have control of the State government all is quiet and peace, but the Southern white man will never rest easy and be obedient to law where the deatiny of the State is the hands of the colored man. It is not because the government does not mete out exact justice to all; it is not because the Fisher of government are in the hands

OF THEIR FORMER SLAVES. I firmly believe that it is the master class that is the prime mover in these annual murders—the murderers are mere tools in abler hands. It may sound strange, but it is none the less true, that the mass of what are called "peor whiten" in the South are indifferent as to what party is in power South are indifferent as to what party is in power since they never derive any benefit from Democratic victories. They were really indifferent to the result of the war, for they knew that the success of the North could not make their condition worse if it made it no better. It is the aristocracy of the South that, by their incendiary speeches, stir up the masses to deeds of blood. I have hope that after this class dies out, and not before, will there be peace in the Southern section of this country. I must say that I have been quite amused at the advice "to fight" given to the colored people of the South by some of our Northern leaders and editors. It is well for men living in the midst of Northern security, who never smolled gunpowder, to say "fight." It is fitting, perhaps, for those who never ventured near the scene of Ku. Klux outrage to advise the colored people to protect themselves, and it may be right that wealthy office-holders and others of the North, surrounded with law and order, should censure the nearo for not fighting his own battles, but I think all these classes would speak differently and be more lenient towards the poor nearo if they would "put themselves in his place."

The much used said more-abused expression that "he who would be free must first strike the blow," is not always reasonable. Men who wish to be free are not always able to strike the first blow. And this is the case of the Southern negro. That since they never derive any benefit from Demo is not always reasonable. Men who wish to be free are not always able to strike the first blow. And this is the case of the Southern negro. That the colored man can said will fight no sensible man can deny. Too masy bloody battle-fields testify to this fact to need any abstract argument. But in order to fight it is necessary to have arms and discipline, and the negro has neither of these. These strik whom he has to contend are for the

WEALTH AND INTELLIGENCE of the South. The negre is too poor to provide himself with the necessary weapons of offense or defense and he has never had any discipline. and when they move their forces know when and how to concentrate upon any given point. The negro has not this advantage, because combination would be useless without arms and discipline. And last, but not least, the education of a size with the last, the branding-iron and the thumbscrew for his instructors, does not tend to make him invincible when fighting with the pitchfork, the axe and the scythe against men well armed and skilled in the use of their weapons.

It must be borne in mind, also, that this is a race fight, and I do not think the Governor in any Southern State could force the white militia to take the field against their own race. In many of the Southern States theore are few equipped companies of colored militia, while there are many white organizations, composed for the most part of ex-Confederate soldlers.

It does not surprise me that the colored people do not fight more in their own defense. It is rather a matter of surprise that they remain as and when they move their forces know when and

the negro race in the South in less than two years.

I am one of those who believe that at present the negro is under the immediate protection of the National Government. His rights, which are the real cause of all this opposition, were given him solely by the National Government, and it is plainly its duty to protect him in the enjoyment of these rights. And this relationship must continue until the colored man is able to stand alone. It is a pitiable spectacle for the contemplation of the outside world that four million of our most loyal citizens cannot enjoy the privileges that pertain to their citizenship: If it be answered that the Government is powerless to protect them, then I say the republican form of government is a failure, for it is wanting in the most essential characteristic of a good government—the power to secure to the least of its subjects "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The past of the Republican party has already received the appliance of mankind, but its glorious mission has not yet been accomplished. The great battle of civil liberty has not yet been conquered. I do not believe that the North and not yet been accomplished. The great battle of civil liberty has not yet been wom—the enemies to progress and humanity have not yet been conquered. I do not believe that the North and West can so soon ferget their heroes and the cause for which they died.

Revolutions rarely go backwards. The sentiments that filled the souls of the Northern people in '00, and broke in '01 the shackles from a race, could not have taken their departure so soon. When the friends of freedom forget their mission, then will they forget their God. Their leaders in the South do not trouble themselves with questions of finance, and the masses know no more about such vexing questions than they do about the "pearly gates of the New Jerusalem." The Democrats of the North and West are divided on this question, but when they come to vote they will vote for the nominees of their convention—they forget their principles when party success demands it. The Republicans are also divided, but as a rule, they follow their conventions, and are beginning to vote for the men who entertain the same principles with thomselves. The strength of

in their devotion to party, the weakness of the

sider duty. The Presidential nominee of the Democratic money" man, will next year receive nearly every fear that he will have a large Republican following, not because the Republicans have ceased
to be friends to human rights, but because Northern travelers, imposed upon in the South, have,
in their turn, imposed upon the people in the
North. The liberty-loving people are made to
believe that the negro does not seed the protection of the Republican party, and since its mission is ended they are at liberty to divide on
questions which they consider more important.
My God! Is there any question more important
than the question of human rights? Will you
emancipate and enfranchise a race, and leave
them to the cruel mercies of their enemies?

The success of the Democratic party in 1876
means political death to the negro, Aiready is
he bound hand and foot in five of the Southern
States. Put the enemy in power, and then,

DESTITUTE OF PROTECTION, his rights will be a thing of the past. In the the time ignored, and, shoulder to shoulder and the time ignored, and, shoulder to shoulder and arm to arm, the friends of liberty ought once more fight the battle for progress and mankind. If unsuccessful, they will have done their dury, and then let the blood of the negro be upon the skirts of the men who have deceived the people. Mr. Editor, in the name of the whole colored race, I thank you for your noble efforts in its behalf. Your mission is a grand one; your reward will surely come.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—A Cleveland special lays the police of that city found the body of Mrs. McGillins, wife of Alexander McGillins, hirs. Accidinas, wife of Alexander McGillins, buried in the rear premises of No. 28 Hope street, and the body in an advanced state of decomposition. A coroner's inquest elicited the facts that McGillias had murdered his wife, and compelled his two sons to dig a grave in the back yard, into which the almost nude remains of the murdered woman were thrown and buried. The father and sons have been arrested.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 20.—Off this port the schooner Harry C. Shepherd, from Brunswick for New York, was partially dismasted. The cap-tain and crow of the British brig Amelia, from

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS OUR TRIPOLI TROUBLES SETTLED

DIGNIFIED APOLOGY AND ALL RIGHT, I"TRIP.," SHAKE HANDS

GOVERNOR AMES TOSTILE LATTORNEY & GENERAL

Why He alls for Federal Interferent ... The Black | Man's Rights Must and Shall Be Preserved - Departure of the Indian Investigating Commission-Army and

Navy Matters -Financial.

New Commissioner of Patents-The new Commissioner of Patents, Mr. R. Hol same time during the early portion of next month The resignation of Mr. Thatcher does not take effect until the 30th instant.

The Red Cloud Agency. The resignation of Indian Agent Saville, ter The restantion of Indian Agent Saville, ten-dered last summer, will not be acted upon until the Red Cloud commission has submitted its report. Consequently no appointment of a successor has yet been made, though it is very certain that Mr. Hastings, the nominee of the Episcopal mission,

Appointments.

Wm. J. Alexander has been appointed postmaster at Jacksonville, Afa., vice John A. DeArman.

James W. Carter and Hiram L. French have been appointed internal revenue storekeepers for the Fourth Georgia district. Ernest V. Rhoades for the Fourth Ohio, and Peter Grant for the Sixth district of Illinois. Appointments.

Financial. The Treasury balances at the close of business The Treasury calances at the close of pasiness on Saturday were as follows: Currency, \$2,286.630; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$67,145,000; coin, \$65,677,810; including coin certificates, \$15,009,800; outstanding legal tenders, \$374,245,708. The internal revenue receipts were \$631,163.53, and customs receipts \$641,785.22.

The Boston Postmaster-It appears that Postmaster Burt has neglected to file his bond for a quarter of a million of dol-lars, and the Postmaster General, in the belief that six months' time should be sufficient in which to furnish such a bond if it was forthcoming at all, has recommended to the President, as the suc-cessor of Mr. Burt, President Tobey, of the Bos-ton Board of Trade. As the President has not as yet ordered the change to be made, and it is not definitely ascertained that Mr. Tobey would ac-cept the place, the Postmaster General declines to announce the appointment.

A Man-of-War for Hayti. The United States steamer Powhatan, now at New York, will soon sail from that port to Port New York, will soon sail from that port to Port as Prince, in accordance with a request from the State Department that a vessel of war be sent to that place. It will be recoilected that recently troubles were reported in consequence of threats of rescuing refugees at the portnamed under protection of the American Minister, and in consequence of the American Minister, and in consequence. quence of these proceedings one of our men-of war should be at Port au Prince to resent any indignity to our representative there.

The Red Cloud Commission. The members of the Red Cloud Indian commission have left for their homes. Mr. Faulkner, of the commission, went on Saturday, and the others departed last night. Those who were in the city yesterday passed the day at the Interior Department, and were furnished with all the maps and documents they required. Very little is known concerning the report of the committee, as the nembers decline to converse upon that subject. Governor Fletcher, the chairman of the commission, will prepare that portion of the report referring generally to the management of Indian affairs. The members or the Red Cloud Indian commis

Late intelligence from Mexico represents the condition of affairs in that country as extremely

Affairs in Mexico.

Argentine Money Standard. Prof. Holden, of the Washington Observatory, has received a letter from Dr. B. A. Gould, chief has received a letter from Dr. B. A. Gould, chief of the observatory of the Argentine Republic, in which he eays: "I am somewhat elated at the success of a bill which my friends have introduced in the National Congress, and which passed the lower House, establishing the national dollar at one and a half grammes of pure gold, with an alloy in the rate of one part of alloy to nine parts of gold," This standard is identical with that already established in Japan—the Japanese yen—and employed for commercial and other purposes. Should this bill become a law these two countries will be the only ones whose monetary standard will be of gold, possessing as to weight simple relations to the metric gramme, the destined international unit of secount. This gold unit of account will be less than that of the United States by three tenths of one per cent.

A Talk with the Utes.

United States by three tenths of one per cent.

A Talk with the Utes.

The following telegram was received at the Indian office yesterday afternoon, from Indian Agent Miles, dated Denver, Colorado, Sept. 20th, "I met the Utes in council at the Los Pines Agency on the 10th inst. They refuse to accept the southern boundary of the San Juan cession as located. The north line is not yet surveyed. They positively smirm that they will not accept any portion of the compensation guaranteed by the treaty of 1813 until the lines are established as agreed upon with Mesers. Brunot and Cue, in which they claim that no agricultural lands were to be ceded. I am unable to find that they have ever yet had an opportunity to receive any portion of the pay guaranteed by the Government for the San Juan cession. There are causes for pretty general dissatisfaction at the present. Oursy, the chief, designates the band who attacked Gardner, of the Hayden surveying party, as a band of outlaw Pahutes, whom he knows to have committed frequent murders and theft during the past few years. He says he has no doubt they meant it for an attack, and that he will furnish guides for troops that may be sent to punish them."

The Settlement with Tripoli. Mail advices regarding the trouble between the United States and Tripoli state that Capt. Eng United States and Tripoli state that Capt. English, of the Congress, made the following demands: 1. That the Hartford should be saluted.
2. That an apology should be made to the consul
by the Pasha in person. 3. That the Pasha should
withdraw his offensive letter to the consul. 4.
That the sailor who entered the consulate should
be punished. 5. That a guarantee should be
given for the full protection of the American consul and his family. The Pasha answered that be
did not think himself authorized to salute tho
fing of any nation first, and asked that this subject be referred to their respective Governments.
To the other demands he assented. On Thursday, August 2s, came the grand settlement. Captain hiarmony, of the Hartford, accompanied by
several officers from the ships, REPAIRED TO THE AMERICAN CONSULATE.

where they met the consul of the Netherlands and the United States consul. The Pasha, in full dress uniform and accompanied by his suite, expressed deep regret for what had occurred, and said from his heart he was truly sorry that there should be any cause of ill feeling between the two Governments.

He said the sailors belonged to a Turkish manof-war, and that he had no power to punish them himself, but that he would guarantee that they should be severely punished. The judge who surmaned the consul he said was appointed by the Sultan, and that he could not remove him, but that he would suspend him. The apology, in short, was perfectly satisfactory, and the difficulty was at an end.

culty was at an end.

The Navy Department yesterday received information from the Brooklyn, fing-ship of the South Atlantic station, to the effect that she was at Hio de Janeiro on the 23d of August, and was to sail from that place in a few days for a cruise, to be absent until September. She would then proceed to Montevideo, and sail from there in December on an extended cruise to the eastern portion of the station on the coast of Africa. The health of the officers and crew of the ship was good.

The following is the full text of the letter sent to the Attorney General by Gov. Ames relative

to affairs in Mississippi:

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. II, 1575.

Attorney General Pierrepost, Washington, B. C.:

The necessity which called forth my dispatch of the 8th instant to the President still exists. Your question of yesterday, repeated to-day, asks for information which I gladly give. The violence is Incident to the political contest preceding the pending election. Unfortunately the question of race which has been prominent in the South since the war has assumed magnified importance at this time in certain localities. In inct, the race feeling is so intense that protection for the colored by white organizations is despaired of. fact, the race feeling is so intense that protection for the colored by white organizations is despaired of.

A political contest made on the "white line" forbids it. The history of the colored people since reconstruction and its bearing on the situation at this time, and a detailed statement of the troubles here, cannot be condensed in a telegram. This State has been opposed to organizing a militia of colored men. It has been believed by them that it would develop a war of races, which would extend beyond the borders of this State. The organization of whitee alone, where the issue is one of race, would be equally ineffectual. The most complete protection would be found in the strict non-interference of the whiter. Contradictions will be numerous; so they were last winter; but the report of the Congressional committee proved the correctness of my assertions.

I am sware of the reluctance of the people of the county to national interference in State affairs, though if there be no violation of the law there can be no interference. Permit me to express the heps that the edium of such interference sense shall not attach to President Grant or the Republican party. As the Governor of the State I made a demand which cannot well be refused.

Let the odium in all its magnitude descend upon me. I cannot escape the conscious discharge of my duty towards a class of American citizens whose crime consists in their color, and whom I am powerless to protect. ADMLBERT AMES.

The Attorney General says that his letter to Gov. Ames was intended to show that Federal troops would not be called out except in strict accordance with the Constitution and the laws, after the State had used its own resources; but that it the necessity was forced the Government would indulge in no leniency towards lawless disturbers of the public peace or murderers of innocent men.

Scenes and Particulars of the Great Storm-GALVESTON, Sept. 20.—During the storm on the 17th the steamship Australian, loaded with cotton for Liverpool, went to sea from Outer Roads, and was driven ashore at St. Bernard, faty miles from here. Her surgeon and mate arrived yesterday, and reported the vessel lying in seven feet of water. The bark Edward Mc-Dowell, which was discharging at the wharf, was blown over on a point of Pelican island, in Gal-veston bay, and is now aground in eight feet of water. It is thought she will be gotten off with slight damage. The bayou steamer Beardstown was driven from the dock, broken to pieces and is a total wreck. A number of her crew are reported

GRANDPATHER AND GRANDSON SWEPT AWAY IN GRANDFATHER AND GRANDSON SWEPT AWAY IN THE FLOOD.

Dr. H. W. Peel, health officer of the port, was at the quarantine station with his family on the evening of the 15th. He sent his family to the city, except his little grandson, who remained with him at the station. On the evening of the 15th the storm increased, and the water rose rapidly, carrying away the building, and the last seen of Dr. Peel and the little boy they were in the old fort a shert distance from the quarantine station. No tidings have been yet received from them, and it is supposed that both were lost.

TWO DROWNED OUT OF TWENTY-REVEN. TWO DROWNED OUT OF TWESTY-SEVEN.

The Government buildings, with all the material on hand which was being used in the construction of gabions for the harbor improvement, were swept away. A number of men employed on the works came to the city on the 15th, and when the water carried away the buildings, twenty-seven men clung to the piling through the night, and all except twe were saved by tugs. On the following morning the dwelling-houses on the castern point of the island and along the beach on the south side were considerably damaged by water, and houses were blown down and washed off in the central and business portions of the city.

THE LOSS OF ENDRETY.

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY. THE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

It is estimated that \$200,000 will cover all property. Very little damage to the wharfor on Bay front to the depot to Bay Ridge. Many telegraph poles were blown down. The railroads were badly breken on the island, culverts all gone and tracks washed off. The bridge stands, with the exception of one hundred yards of stringers, and the iron pilling remains. It will be several days before it can be repaired. The damage above on the bay and bayous, is reported very great. Commodore Morgan's fleet of dredge-boats is reported driven ashore, and a number wrecked, at Harrisburg and Houston. The terrific gale drove the water up from the bay higher than ever known before—one hundred mies to the north along the entire coast. It is feared damage has been done at Indianola and western ports.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Boston, Sept. 20.—The September meeting at Mystic Park closed to-day with a race for horses of the 2-23 class; won by Thomas Jefferson, Comet second. Bella third and Molley fourth. Time 224)4, 2-23, 2-24)4, 2-24. Comet took first heat.

RACES AT LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—The fall races of the Louisville Jockey Club commenced today, the weather being good and the track in excellent condition. The first race, a dash of a mile and a condition. The first race, a dash of a mile and a quarter, was won by Egypt, Weatherby second and Marmion third; time, 2:12%. The second race, St. Leger stakes, a dash of two miles, for three-year-olds, was won by King Alfonso, Geo. Graham second and Verdigris third; time, 3:34%. The third race, mile heats, was won by Katie Pearce, Hazen second and Brakeman third; time, 1:45%, 1:45%.

THE GAME OF CRICKET IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The cricket match begun on Saturday, between British officers and Philadelphians, was resumed to-day. The game ciosed on Saturday with five wickets down for 172 runs, and the Philadelphians wound up their in ning by making a total of 230 runs by fine hatting. The British officers then went to the 5st, and when the stumps were drawn for the day had so cured 24 runs, with nine wickets down. Lieut. Cummings made the highest record (35) for the officers. The contest will be concluded to morrow. It is thought the efficers will not make half of the Americans' score. If they don't, they will follow with their second inning at once. The batting and fielding of the Americans was brilliant.

BASE BALL. Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—Hartfords, 8; Stars, 3 Philadelphias, 6; Reds, 5.

Result of the State Election-AUGUSTA, Sept. 20.—Official returns of the re-cent election from all the towns and cities of the State except thirty-one give Conner for Governor The places remaining to be heard from last yea gave Dingley 77 majority. The Senate will star

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the United States, convened in Grand Lodge ball in this city, at 9 o'clock this morning, in annual communication; Grand Sira Durham, of Kentucky, presiding. Representa-tives are present from all Grand Lodges of the several States and Territories, and from Canada

The morning session was chiefly occupied in searing reports of the Grand Sire, Grand Secre tary and Grand Cashier, and the appointment of the regular standing committees. The Grand tary and Grand Casnier, and the appointment of
the regular standing committees. The Grand
Sire's report furnishes information of the Order
abroad, showing lodges are being instituted at
all important points in the republic of Switzerland. A Grand Lodge has been established, with
five subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction, in
Peru and Chill. The Order is rapidly increasing
in the Sandwich islands, and in Australia there
has been no material change during the year.
The Grand Sire has appointed R. H. Morrison, of
Michigan, special deputy to establish the Order
in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
At three o'clock the Grand Lodge was secreted
to the Academy of Music, where a formal reception was given them. Addesses of welcome were
made by Governor Hendricks on the part of the
State, Mayor Caven for the city, Past Grand
Master C. P. Morton on the part of the Odd Fellows of the city, and Past Grand Representative
Colfax for the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Indiana. A grand procession will take
place on Wednesday.

The following statistics are taken from the
Grand Secretary's report, closing December 31,
1875: Number of State grand bodies, including
grand encampments and grand lodges reporting,
84; subordinate lodges, 5,987; subordinate encampment members, 83,446.

London, Sept. 20.—Sir Edward William Wat-kin, who has just returned from a personal inspec-tion of the Erie ratiway, has published his report, in which he describes the permanent way of the Erie ratiway as quite equal to the standard in the United States, but the rolling stock, he says, is defective. The net revenue of the line is only twenty-one per cent. of the gross receipts, and the twenty-one per cent. of the gross receipts, and the outstanding debts of the company are equal to about fourteen months' profit. Sir Edward would not raise capital in the present state of the company's credit, but advises the bondholders to devote the earnings of the line towards paying off the debts of the company, and to issue certificates for the mortgage interest. President Jewott is highly spoken of, and the bondholders are advised to support him to the utmeet. A memorandum has been signed securing to English interests a substantial influence in the management of the company, promising to place the whole business on an intelligent footing.

News from San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The subscription to the guarantee fund of the Bank of California now amounts to seven and a half millions. The sale of the assaying and refining works to Flood & O'Brien is not yet consummated. It is under

THE BLECTION.

The full returns on the vote for Governor are given as follows: Irwin, (Democrat,) 61,625; Phelps, (Republican,) 20,022; Bidwell, (Independent,) 20,630. Convention of Insurance Commissioners-

New York, Sept. 20.—The sixth annual convention of the National Insurance Commission vention of the Patitous Insurance Commission-ers opened to-day. The delegates present were Hon. Orlow W. Chapman, of New York, presi-dent; Oliver Pillsbury, of New Hampshire, secre-tary; Samuel N. Rows, of Michigan; General Gustavus W. Smith, of Kentucky; Orrin T. Guesaus W. Smith, of Assachusetts, Three vacancies in the executive committee were filled by the election of Messrs, Rhodes, Forster and John W. Stediman, of Connecticut.

On account of the small attendance of delegates to-day no other business was transacted, and an adjournment was had until to-morrow at

Омана, Nun., Sept. 20.-А

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM. HUMOROUS NOTIONS OF FINANCE

RACY CRITIQUE OF MONEY-DOCTORS PROPOSED NEW NATIONAL BANK

Scraps of History for Young Financiers to Reflect Upon-What Great Central Moneyed Institutions Have Done for the Nations in the Past-Necessity for a Regulator in This Country.

The Monetary Congress—The Hopes of Human

Reconstruction and the Big Engine. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sim: The two most excellent things in the world are wisdom and beauty; and if a thing of beanty is a joy forever, a thing of wisdom is an purest and most refined enjoyments, it is indebted to wisdom for its surest and most effectual means there is this difference in favor of the latter: that whereas the one increases only by simple ratios Hence, while collective beauty is simply the sum of the individual beauties of which it is composed, collective wisdom is the aggregate of individual wisdoms involved with each other and expanded reometrically.

COLLECTIVE WISDOM-ITS CONDITIONS Such being the case, the proposal of Miss Kate Stanton to bring together in a single body, for consultation upon the state of our financial conomy, a large number of individuals renowned for their political prudence and monetary saga-city, is an act deserving of the highest com-mendation. It is one of those inspirations which now and then occur at periods of extraordinary exigency, and which, in the vividness with which they impress themselves upon the minds of their authors, bear testimony to their adaptation to the ollective wisdom may appear when contemplated in the abstract there are certain human accidents should never be invoked except upon pressing and sritical occasions. Practically it is not very unlike a compound made up of indefinite quantities of each of the articles in an apothecary's assortment. The result may be a panacea, an elixir of life, a universal rejuvenator, but there is always a question, insoluble except by experiment, whether the nationt is of a constitution sufficiently robust to survive the administration. Of course, when the afflicted is in articulo mortis, heroic remeiles are admissible, but where a normal degree of vi tality remains, a medicine that is not certain to ways be treated as qualifiedly dangerous,

WORLD- MAKERS, PRIMITIVE AND MODERN. The good King Alphonso of Castile was of the on that if he had been consulted at the creaon of the world he could have saved the archi ect some absurdities. Whether or not his convictions upon this point were well founded is a problem for the solution of which there are no elements in present existence. There are, with-out question, a considerable number of individuals now living who entertain views similar to those of shrinking from a trial of skill in the art of world rebuilding and reorganizing the present establishment. In their real to this end an estimate upon the difference between new and plated fabric to the desired state of symmetry and sisted by forty or fifty others, bankers, brokers, college professors and philosophers, could, if they were to undertake, create a new world upon a plan of their own, but of new material, which should conduct itself in accordance with their collective foreordination, is a point to disprove which there is no evidence; but the question whether or not they can take the present world to pieces, and out of the debris and elements make another which shall operate in accordance with

a different foundation.

A considerable period has elapsed since the its; sequences which were perhaps at first simply fortuitous have settled into uniformity, and there has come to be a logic in phenomena, from which before the labor of reorganization can be com played the degree of efficiency which their preten-sions encouraged their disciples to anticipate. Humiliating as it may be to make the conlession, it must be admitted that, however imperfect from a purely asthetic point of view his performance the success of the original world-builder stand

Now, Mr. Editor, am I opposed to the reconstruction of the world? Indeed I am not. Hence I have no fears of intrusting Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. William Kelly, Mr. Henry C. Carey, Mr. Wendell Phillips, or the entire sanhedrim of Miss Stanton's financial notabilities, with the work of reconstruction. Not a particle. There is always one element of encouragement in view of the efforts of the radical reformers—they cannot make a world tolerable to themselves that I cannot con-trive upon some terms to inhabit. Besides, they have not thus far discovered a spot upon which to locate their reconstructing machinery. I wish they would find one. It would be worth one's while, who has no extravagant attachment to order, and then to witness the deliberations of the conversational conciave upon the rate and mode of running the machine. Hew long, think you, will it take it to come to an agreement? Imagin will the sembled universe, with apprehension gnaw-ing at its heart and wonder glaring sut of its eyer, awaiting outside the result of the debate going on within. In the meantime, the engine, located perhaps upon Sirius, is in order; the fires are lighted; the steam is growing energetic, the viduals send to their respective residences for the means to comfort the inner and the outer man. their wills and decide upon the testimentary dis tribution of their assets. There is no need of haste. Collective wisdom is too conscious of its

A SUBLIME SPECTACLE. Let us enter the august assemblage. Coliective wisdom is not a thing to be approached with-out feelings of reverence. Humanity obtains a higher appreciation of itself when it is permitted to look down from the galleries and witness the supreme interest. A report of the proceeding, however, will have to be reserved for another occasion. Suffice it to say, for the present, that the subject of giving activity to the innovating apparatus has not been brought up for discussion; it is not even alluded to in the resolutions. There is a good deal of talk. The rule which forbids speech-making and allows the members to address whomsoever it may concern from their places is a great improvement on past parliamentary practices. Permitting any momber to speak at once, it expedites deliberation by increasing the sum of the square yards of wisdom smitted within a given period. The average contribution of each member to the common stock of materials for philosophy may be pretty accurately set down at half a fact and half an idea, the only cause operating to diminish the magnitude of the aggregate being the circumstances that each has, through some inexplicable accident or other, confor philosophy may be at half an idea, the only cause op-at half a fact and half an idea, the only cause op-erating to diminish the magnitude of the aggre-gate being the circumstances that each has, through some inexplicable accident or other, con-trived to obtain possession of the same half fact and half idea. This, it must be confessed, re-duces to some extent the interest of the spectators of the proceedings, though it appears to add to the earnestness of the members; each being as

What disturbs me is that while our reformalory benefactors neglect to reconstruct the world, or fall in their attempts to perform the work of reconstruction, they insist upon the adoption of their inventions precisely as if it had been reconstructed. In other words, they begin at the wrong end of their programme, and seek to realise the result without having complied with the conditions. Humanity, for example, might be so corrected as to find moonshine a wholesome and nutritious article of diet, but to attempt to persuade humanity to sit dewn regularly to three meals a day of moonshine, however pure and perfect of its kind the article before the preliminary adaptation has been effected, borders closely upon the exception. It is of no two for you to enlarge upon the defects, readities and sophistications of the various commodities which I employ in the commerce between my appetite and my activities; all that you can offer is admitted. I know that bread is apt to get

moldy; that beef is too often tough and stringy; that veal is poisonous, because indigestible, and park dangerous on account of triebina. I know that potatoes are noxious from decay; that peas are injested with borers; that celery spolls with rust, and that turnips are watery and insipld. I know that people sometimes die after a meal of ish, frogs or lobsters, and that no man ought to sit down to a dish of crabs who has not first taken out a policy in some solvent accident insurance corporation. I know that my tea is adulterated, my coffee mixed with chiecory and burnt molasses, my sugar ballasted with sand, and that my people, mustard, spices and ginger are libels on the highly respectable articles whose names they have fraudulently appropriated. I know that my butcher is a knave, my grocer a rogue, my fishmonger a cheat, and that my milk-woman has clandestine interviews with a hydrant in the alley before she enters my premises. Make the most of all this, and yet you have not won a step toward reconciling me to your "advance" dietary. You may assure me that my fondness for animal food is a relie of barbarism, and my taste for vegetables an inherited prejudice. I cannot help it; I chail adhere to my relies and prejudices in spite of the attractions of your moonshine collations. You may attack me upon the side of my hygieric well-being, and assure me that when the use of this article of sustenance becomes universal there will be no indigestions. This may be true; but can you assure me that, under the new condition, there will be any digestions. This may be true; but can you assure me that, under the new condition, there will be any digestions. This may be true; but can you assure me that, under the new condition, there will be any digestions. This may be true; but can you assure me that, under the new condition, there will be any digestions to the account. Indigestions are, doublets, disagreable, but, as mankind is now circumstanced, to abolish the interesting and not altogether useless habit of digestion in ord

UNIVERSAL HUMAN BROTHERHOOD, and tell me that I ought to lend the force of my influence and example in favor of the moonshine principle of dietetics, and to urge forward the adoption of a plan for the condensation and distribution of the article of an uniform quality and at an uniform rate by the Government, because, on account of its cheapness, it would prove such a blessing to the poor and laboring classes. To all this I have simply to remark that my regard for the poor and the laboring classes does not go to the extent of supplying them at the public expense with a pabulum, the adoption of which requires the abolition of all other articles of consumption, and which neither they nor I could entertain until we have undergone a metamorphosis, the practicability of which is yet to be demonstrated. UNIVERSAL HUMAN BROTHERHOOD,

THE MORAL.

Now, Mr. Editor, I know there is no need of putting a strain upon your serene intellect, nor of overtaxing your able-bodied columns with an interpretation of my parable; but there may be others whose optics are not so clear to look through the symbol and discern the thing signified. What I mean is that, defective as gold and silver and convertible paper may be as media of exchange and measures of value, it does not necessarily follow that prices of wood or of leather, or of any other fabric or material, which are neither objects of desire on account of their inherent properties nor on account of sny underlying substance or obligation—whether they purport to represent general or specific value—will be acceptable as substitutes. Between a moonshine diet and a moenshine money—an abstract banquat and a metaphysical circulating medium—the difference is only in the circumstance. It is not a question of "mixed," it is a question of unmixed currency. A currency of tokens, from which the idea of convertibility is excluded, does not admit of intermixture. The experiment, however, could easily be tried. Such a money could as properly be emitted from one source as from another. Let Mr. Wendeil Phillips buy a house and lot of Mr. Peter Cooper and then proceed to manufacture the proposes, and if Mr. Cooper will consent to receive the same in satisfaction of the debt the thing is demonstrated.

A UNITED STATES TREASURY BANK.

The Sure Panacea for Our Present Financial Ills. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1875. To the Editor of the National Republicans Sin: The discussion now going on in the daily press on the subject of the national finances is a gratifying evidence of the firm hold this most important question has taken on the public mind. after having been neglected far too long. Yet it must be evident to the few who are practically and theoretically ramillar with the subject that while the present discussion may prove beneficial in the direction of analyzing and proving the shortcomings of the systems which hitherto have been governing the national finances, hardly any serious attempt has been made to point out the agree more or less on the character of the exist made to substitute some system as badly founded as complicated and uncertain as the one under which we now are vegetating, but shifting from

one evil to another is more baneful in its conse THE TIME WILL COME, HOWEVER, when the present agitation will bear fruit. Of all public questions the one of national finances will prove the most difficult for the public mind to be come familiar with, and only the direct necessity will, as it were, whip it into embracing it studi ously and earnestly. It is only when it directly affects the pocket of the public, and when this has become awake to the fact that a reform can only be effected by direct action; it is only then that the public consciousness will make an effort to come to the bottom of the question, and we are

now on a fair way to see this realized. To arrive at a true solution of the question will, when the proper time comes, prove easier than might be expected at first sight. The first and nost effectual effort of the public mind will be to turn the eyes to that most valuable instructor

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST. By scanning the experience of past generations, this truth will stand boldly out before the public conscience: That nowhere and at no time has the permanent duration, except where such community has had the benefit of some central financial in-stitution, strong and unassallable in means and adhering to the fundamental principles on which it was organized. Look at any of the great com-mercial centres which hitherto attracted the attention of the world, the prosperity and glory of those old princely commercial republics, Venice, Genea or Trieste; their success and prosperity are intimately linked with the existence of those im-mense moneyed institutions which as a necessity developed in their midst the real originators of legitimate banking. They never dreamed that as their immense transactions necessitated the use of paper, either as bank notes, drafts or bills of exchange, that this was anything more than

CONVENIENT SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ACTUAL the existence of which in their strong coffers gave the paper the only temporary value it had; and it was only later, when the same spirit of speculation which now pervades the world seized the daring spirits of those times, that revolutions and ruins took place, as they will continue to do to the end of time, whenever things that were made for use are turned into abuse. So in England and in France. The financial experiences of both of these nations are reflected in the history of the Bank of England and the Bank of France. The even tenor of the commerce and prosperity of these countries is co-equal with a strict adherence to the fundamental principles isid down at the organization of these institutions. So long a stheir specie reserves were kept in proper proportion to the circulation of paper, representing the same, so long has harmony and undisturbed confidence prevailed in their commercial circles, and it has only been when either speculative or political in-fluences have forced them to deviate from their principles that they have brought confusion and ruin over themselves and the community. WE NEED REALLY NO OTHER LESSONS.

we need really no owner lessons than those taught us first by the Bank of England, when during the Napoleonic wars its governors considered it as an imperative necessity (just like our Government in 1802) to suspend specie payment, and then the other lesson we derive from the Bank of France, when she in hours of much greater need, and of far darkee outlook than was ever experienced by England, whose foes never occupied her sell or besieged her capital—when she remained true to her principles, clung to specie payment, and finally responded promptly to so enormous sacrifices that they really at the time seemed almost impossible. And see the condition of France since those days—greeing richer day by day—and even if this is first to be ascribed to the industry of the people, yet this industry, would not receive anything like the returns it now earns if the Bank of France also did not exist!

central financial regulator, the watchman and guardian of the actual treasure of the nation, in whem the public faith and confidence must and will approach to almost the sublime. Its real power is based on the known existence in its strong boxes of those metals that form the recognized measurer of values of all the world, and its moral power rests on the absolute faith and confidence given by the whole nation to the wisdom, restitude and strict adherance to principle, of this financial centre of the nation.

As the truth of these palpable facts will become apparent to the public mind, and we turn our eyes toward the existing condition of affairs within our own boundaries, we will soon discover that the main reason for the deplorable condition of our finances is rooted in the fact, that while we are strongly represented in all other branches of public policy.

CENTRAL FINANCIAL REGULATOR.

WE HAVE REALLY NO HEAD to the most vital part of our existence as one of the greatest commercial nations on the globe. Since the discovery of electricity and steam the whole human world is in fact but one immense trading mart, of which we as a nation form but a small part, however important. We have daily settlements to make with the rest of the world, and the only recognized medium of settlement in this immense clearing-house, formed by all the nations on the surface of the globe, consists in gold and silver, and will continue to do so until the end of time. In all other of our intercourses

with this outside world we have the proper heads and authorities, and they loom up prominently whenever occasion offers to look for them. But in this most vital matter, the material foundation of our very existence, we have no central regulator to look to, no acknowledged head and guide in times of harmony and prosperity, no central castle and stronghold to gather around and look up to with the utmost conhidence in times of trouble, turmell and confusion. Let us not be told WE HAVE THE "TREASURY DEPARTMENT."

WE HAVE THE "THRASURY DEPARTMENT."

It is just this "unhallowed" (if I may be excused the expression) mixture of the highest and noblest interests of our nation with a branch of our Government. It is this very incorporation of the most important interests of this Union with a Department overloaded with business of the most diversified nature, governed by a Secretary holding office for an uncertain time, with policies, principies and convictions changing as often as chance will permit; with outside influences, either for political or private reasons, making themselves felt at every moment. It is this very unreliable, overchanging direction and government of the highest interests of society which has plunged us into a confusion, causing distrust and anxiety everywhere, and out of which there will be no deliverance until the people will understand that more necessary than a standing army, more necessary than a uniform code of laws, more important than all the privileges and advantages we possess as citizens—is THE EXISTENCE AND UNDISTURBED SUPPORT

THE EXISTENCE AND UNDISTURBED SUPPORT
of a central financial regulator—not an institution
alming at making money, nor to enjoy any arbitrary powers; on the contrary, its functions to be
strictly prescribed and limited to the custody of
the public treasure, to the issuing of the only currency allowed in the Union, redeemable in ooin,
and in all other respects only to be the executive
officer of such fundamental laws as would be laid
down for its government; and the constitution of down for its government; and the constitution of this financial institution should be as unchangea-ble and surrounded by such safeguards as cerrect-ly have been given to the Constitution of the United States itself. ONCE WE HAD A NATIONAL BANK.

ONCE WE HAD A NATIONAL BANK.

Andrew Jackson assailed and abolished it. He proceeded in this matter on the same reasoning as was employed by the man who burned down his house as the surest means of getting rid of the vermin in the same. Abuses and irregularities had, no doubt, crept into the old national bank. This was because it was endowed with privileges which should have been kept carefully away from such a powerful institution. It became corrupt, and a corrupt political sentre with a corrupt moneyed power at its command is an abomination. Stifl, I believe it would have been better for the United States if Andrew Jackson had limited himself to combat the destructive elements in the institution, corrected the abuses and made their repetition impossible. Thus purified, the national bank would have continued and might have proven a bulwark in 1862 that would have saved us from the shinplaster reign under which we now have been panting and wasting away so many valuable years.

In a subsequent letter I shall take the liberty to go more into the detail of the organization, function and distance of such go more into the detail of the organ

A UNITED STATES TREASURY BANK, as good a name as any other. I am convinced we are bound to come to it, and a discussion, even of details at this early day, may have its advantages, as helping the public mind to a clearer conception of the whole question. F. S. W.

New York, Sept. 20.—Special dispatch from St. Thomas to-day says an expedition was su cessfully landed in Cuba by the Uruguay, late Octavis. At the same time General Aquilera landed from Jamaica. The Octavia landed two batteries, 1,500 stand of arms and 50,000 cartridges. A party of forty men and officers had the munitions in charge, and were received by the Cuban Consent of the Cuban Consent of the Cuban Consent of the Cuban Consent of the Cuban C

Beath from Hair-Dye-BALTIMORE, Sept. 20,-Jacob Benjamin, a well mown and wealthy pawn-broker of this city, died this morning from erysipelas, which was produ by the use of hair-dye. The deceased used the hair-dye on his whiskers, and it irritated his throat. He then shaved the whiskers off, when eysipelas set in. Mr. Benjamin was in his 55th year.

Important Decision-PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from the United Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from States, now in session there, has entered a decree Creek and Alleghany River Railroad Company to carry out their agreement of foreclosure. This action rids the company of all floating debts, out side suits, bad contracts, &c.

The Fatal Blade. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—During a quarrel about the payment of rent Thomas Councily stabled John Murray, of Bayonne City, N. J., Saturday o-day. Connolly and a man named McLaughlin

under arrest. Boston and Charleston Steamship Company. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Boston and Charles ton Steamship Company filed a schedule to-day. The liabilities are stated at \$238,837; nominal assets, \$100,000, being the value of two steamers. The real assets are pur at \$60,192. The assignee filed bonds in \$75,000.

Bank Failure. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—The banking house of D. M. Tyler & Co., Wankesha, Wis., closed doors

The immediate cause was the absconding of one E. R. Hendri, who was largely indebted to the

Prof. Hayden, of Hayden's surveying expediion, has returned to Washington.

Miss Charlotte Cushman is said to be so feeble Cardinal Gasspard Grassellini, who was born ate in 1856, died recently, at Rome. Senator Schurz's family will follow him home on the next steamer. They were unable to find room on the one by which he came. The Mesers. Beals have retired from the busi-

ness management of the Boston Post. The editorial department remains unchanged. family will leave here in a special palace car on Thursday next, and go direct to Colorado. George R. Galther, an old retired merchant of

Lieutenant General Sheridan arrived at Sacranento yesterday, and was escorted to the race track by a reception committee and leading citi-Hanley, Miss Ada Monk, Mr. J. B. Polk and Major Lewis, U. S. M. C., are quartered at the Imperial.

Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachu-

setts, who has been campaigning in Ohio during the past week, arrived Sunday evening at the Fifth-avenue hotel, New York. The Hon. Robert C. Schenck was one of the ruests at a dinner which the King of the Belgians

Lieutenant Commander A. H. Wright, United States Navy, and Mr. James S. Partridge, United The name of "Towne Scientific School" has Gov. Gaston, Senator Dawes, and other emi-

nent gentlemen will deliver speeches at the open-ing of the Worcester county fair at Barre, Mass., or the 30th Instant, and ex-Congressman Georg Twichell will exhibit a buffair which he captured

C. W. Tayleur, wife and daughter, F. S. Chan-frau, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau and son, New York; Miss Mary S. Baker, W. A. Nell, two children and nurse, H. M. Nell, F. Michel, Jr., Ohio; F. F. Smith, Pittsburg, and Richard Court-ney, Baltimore, are registered at the Arilington. Olive Logan is incapacitated for literary work Onive Logan is incapacitated for literary work for the present by a painful attack of inflammation of the eyes. She is confined to a darkened room, and is forbidden by hey medical adviser even to read, much less write. Sorry for Olive that she can't write, but congratulate the public.

The Greek Government has sent word to the committee for a Byron monument in London that, mindful of the services of Lord Byron to Greece, and desirous of seeing them commemorated, it will supply whatever quantity of Pentello marble the committee may require, free of cost, and that the expense for its transportation will be paid out of the Greek Exchequer.

General John J. Knox, of Knoxboro', N. Y., is in the diy visiting his son, the Comptroller of the Currency. General Knox is in his eighty-fifth year, is hale and hearty, and has been a resident of Oneida county, N. Y., since the year ISIL. He was Presidential elector for Harrison and Tyler, and for Lincoln and Johnson, and has held many places of trust and honor in his native State. He last visited Washington about twenty years ago, and is greatly surprised and pleased with the improvements and entire change in the appearance of the city. The Rev. Dr. W. E. McLaren, who has just

The Rev. Dr. W. E. McLaren, who has just been elected bishop of Illinots, has been an Episcopalian only three years, having formerly been a Presbyterian. He is about forty years of age, was for a time editor of the Cieveland Plaindealer, but afterward studied theology at Pittaburg, Ps., and at his graduation was sent as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church to South America. After remaining there three years he returned to the United States and became pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Pacific, going from there to the Westminster Presbyterian church at Derville, going from there to the Westminster Presbyterian church at Derveland. In list he received Episcopal orders, and became rector of Trinity church at Cleveland. In obsversation with a reporter of the Chicago, Trees on Thursday Dr. McLaren implied that he should accept the position, although he should regret very much to leave his church.

**NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS** 

BOSNIA INCREASING HER REVOLT

SERVIA EMPLOYING DIPLOMACY

THE: PORTE DEMANDS AN ULTIMATUM Prince Milan Desires the Greatest Se.

creey in the Legislature-Carlists Entering France, Where They Are Disarmed and In-Rebellion.

TURKEY.

The Insurrection. KRAGUJEWATE Sept. 20 .- It is rumored that the address to Prince Milan now before the Skupt-china does not mention the subject of war, but a special address will be proposed wherein the House will ask the Government to declare war. It is asserted the Government will leave the in-liative to the nation.

KRAGUJEWATZ, Sept. 20.—Advices from Bornia report an engagement yesterday between 2,500 insurgents and a Turkish brigade, which restalted in the retreat of the Turks. The insurrection continues to spread. SERVIA'S ATTITUDE.

RRAGUJEWATZ, Sept. 20.—In the Skuptschina to-day the address in reply to Prince Milan, as reported by the committee, was adopted by a vote of TI yeas to 44 nays. The document simply paraphrases the Prince's speech regarding the Turkish troubles, and contains no warlike declaration. It will be presented to the Prince to-morrow.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 5:30 a. m.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the Times says the Porte is endeavoring to impress on the foreign Powers the necessity of fixing a date for the termination of the consular mediation in the insurgent camps. The Turkish Government, in view of possible military requirements, has ordered the construction of the Sophia, Nisch and Banjaiuke railway, to be pushed with the utmost dispatch.

A tolegram to the Times from Vienna expresses the opinion that now that the Turks have had time to occupy in force the Bosnian frontier, the chances of renewing the insurrection in Bosnia have vanished.

The Deily News correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the Turks now have a force of 48,000 men concentrated on the frontier of Servia. TURKISH VIEWS OF THE DIFFICULTIES

RUSSIA.

The Khokand Rebellion. BERLIN, Sept. 20.—A report has been received rom Central Asia that the Khan Sade, the eldest on of the deposed Khan of Khokand, has had an nterview with General Kauffmann, and the latinterview with General Kaufmann, and the lat-ter is satisfied that Sade is not responsible for the recent hostilities against Russia. It is ex-pected that Russia will recognize Sade as the successor of his father in the Kahnate, but whether the recognition will be accompanied by the armed occupation of Khokand is uncertain. At last advices all was quiet there.

Meeting of the States General. THE HASUE, Sept. 20.—The sessions of the States General were opened to-day by the King. In his speech he said the Acheen war had not been brought to a satisfactory result, but he had everything to hope touching a speedy and favorable ond. He said the constantly disturbed condition of Yeneruela had exercised an unfavorable inducence at Curacoos, but he hoped the negotiations now pending would remove this difficulty.

SPATN.

The Carlists Reorganizing.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TRACHERS. Steps Toward Forming a Permanent Organi-

There was a meeting last evening at the Nine-teenth-street Baptist church, of the teachers in the colored Sunday schools throughout the Dis-trict of Columbia, which was called by the execu-tive committee of the Sunday-school Union, to consider plans for the furtherance of the Sunday consider plans for the furtherance of the Sunday school interest. Nearly all of the schools were fully represented, and about one hundred and fifty people were seated in the church.

After singing by a choir selected from the different schools, and led by Miss Mattle Lawrence, the Scriptures were read and a prayer offered by William Perry Ryder, the president of the Union. Mr. Henry Piper then formally called the meeting to order; Mr. J. H. Smallwood acted as secreary. The chairman exhibited, before stating the object of the meeting, a copy of the original con-stitution of the union, adopted at its formation in July, 1844, a portion of which was read by the

secretary.

The chairman then grated that the meeting had been called by a resolution of the executive board of the union at its session in August, for the purpose of initiating, if possible, some plan to spread mere generally the Sunday-school work. work.
After another song by the choir, the chairman announced that Professor John M. Langston had been invited to address them, and introduced that gentleman.

Professor Langston spoke elequently and at some length on the subject of teaching. He considered five qualities indispensable to

some length on the subject of teaching. He considered five qualities indispensable to THE SUCCESSFUL TRACHER—knowledge of the work in which he was engaged, aptness and skill in teaching moral truth, conscientiousness, love of the work, and enthusiasm in it. The first subject of study for the teacher was himself. He should know himself theroughly. In the next place he should study his scholar. The five thousand scholars in the schools of the District were five thousand distinct subjects for study. The teacher should also know the circumstances surrounding the children in their charge. The next and last subject for study was the Bible, their text-book.

The speaker also gave some interesting figures in relation to the Sunday-school work of the District. There were, he said, 4,500 colored children in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown out of a school population of 9,5%. There were in the Sunday-schools of the same cities 3,500 children not connected with the Sabbath-schools. There were 51 teachers of day schools, and 366 of Sabbath-schools, of whom 316 were colosed and 50 white. There were 37 teachers of day schools, and 366 of Sabbath-schools, of whom 316 were colosed and 50 white. There were 37 teachers of day schools, and 366 of Sabbath-schools, of whom 316 were colosed and 50 white. There were 37 teachers of day schools, and 366 of Sabbath-schools, 18 whom 316 were colosed and 50 white. There were 37 teachers of day schools, and 366 of Sabbath-schools, 25 whom were white.

At the conclusion of Prof. Langston's address, on motion of Sir. Smallwood, a vote of thanks was extended to the speaker.

Mr. George W. Alexander, from the committee of arrangements of the union, read a letter from John H. Brooks, 22, who had also been invited

of arrangements of the union, read a letter from
John H. Brocks, esq., who had also been invited
to address the meeting, regretting his inability to
keep his appointment, and expressing sympathy
in the work of the union and for the object of the neeting. Remarks were made by several of the superin-Remarks were made by several to the separate tendents present.
On motion of Mr. Alexander, it was decided to adjourn until the fourth Monday in October, then to meet at the Israel church, to take some steps toward forming a permanent institution. On motion of Prof. Storam, it was decided that On motion of Prof. Storam, it was decided that the exercises of that evening consist of the discus-sion of the topics brought before them in the ad-dress of Prof. Langston.

The meeting was then adjourned and dismissed with a benediction by Mr. Ryder.

The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday says: of this condition of the trade there is sharp competition for the market, and blokerings are already heard as to the means to which some of the par-ties to the coal combination to advance prices of coa conthly resort to effect the largest possible sales. of the market, and unless there its a check to the of the market, and unless there is a check to the current supply a fail in prices by forced sales and otherwise is almost inevitable. Indeed, there are already compliants that some of the parties to the coal combination are cutting under in prices, and others have refused to curtail production to the prescribed percentage in such cases made and provided.

But faith is charged as well towards the Read-ing Railwad Company as that of the Philadel-